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BULLETIN ON CURRENT LITERATURE

OF INTEREST TO CRIPPLED CHILDREN WORKERS

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Any publication or article listed in this Bulletin may be borrowed free of charge from the Bureau of Information of the National Society for Crippled Children. Bibliographies listing similar articles, or loan package libraries containing additional literature on any of the subjects discussed in these articles, will be sent to any interested person upon request.

Articles appearing in the bimonthly magazine, The Crippled Child, or in the monthly news letter of this Society, The Crippled Child Bulletin, are not listed in this Bulletin.

BULLETIN ON CURRENT LITERATURE

Prepared by Lillian Dowdell, Librarian

Issued monthly to affiliated state and local societies for crippled children, to state agencies engaged in the treatment, education or vocational rehabilitation of cripples, and to public or private institutions or agencies having Institutional Membership in the National Society for Crippled Children.

131. Accident Facts, 1941 Edition. National Safety Council, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 112 pp. 50¢. (Reduced prices on quantity orders.)

"Accident Facts," published each June, is a year-book of the accidents of the previous year, giving statistics on the causes, results, and victims of accidents, and comparing these statistics with those of previous years. Besides general statistics on all accidents, it gives information on accidents of several major classifications: occupational, motor vehicle, other public, railroad, aviation, home, and school. It is profusely illustrated with charts, tables, and pictographs.

"...the 1940 death toll rose to 96,000 - nearly 4,000 more than were killed in 1939. Accidental injuries totalled 9,100,000. About 330,000 of these resulted in a permanent disability, ranging from the loss of a finger to complete crippling. ...

"The motor vehicle accident death total was 34,500, an increase of 7 per cent over 1939. Injuries numbered approximately 1,200,000 ...

"Public (not motor vehicle) deaths totalled 15,000, a decrease of 500 from 1939 - the only decrease among the four classes of accidental deaths. Injuries were about 1,800,000; ...

"Deaths from home accidents numbered approximately 33,000, compared to 32,000 in 1939. Injuries amounted to about 4,850,000 ...

"Work accidents resulted in approximately 17,000 deaths and 1,400,000 injuries in 1940, increases of about 10 percent from 1939. ..."

132. Church, Mary E. Camping with crippled children at Greentop. The Child, June, 1941. Vol. 5, No. 12, pg. 311.

An article on the administration of a camp for crippled children, written by the Executive Secretary of the Maryland League for Crippled Children, which is now operating its camp for the fifth year. Location and facilities, selection of campers, selection and training of staff, program of activities for the children, and medical supervision are discussed.

Miss Church finds that the children benefit both physically and socially from camp experience. They improve in general physical condition, in muscle tone; they show more consideration for others, more obedience, more reverence, and more joy in living. "All these values may not be found in every child, but certainly they are found to such an extent that every effort to provide a camp experience for crippled children should be encouraged. It is another opportunity for that fullness of life barred in so many instances by physical handicaps."

The camp described here accommodates 96 children, 24 counselors, and over seven additional staff members. There are about 20 buildings, 12 of which are cabins for the children. It is the established policy to take campers for the entire camp period of 8 weeks. A training course for camp leaders for crippled children has been worked out by the Maryland League, and includes four lectures before employment and a program of in-service training afterwards. This training course is now being prepared in booklet form by the Maryland League.

133. Cunningham, R. M., Jr. We are not cripples! Hygeia, July, 1941. Vol. 19, No. 7. pg. 556.

"Many of the 500,000 wearers of artificial limbs in the United States are employed in the manufacture and sale of 21,000 new arms and legs each year for users replacing their old limbs and for victims of accident or disease... One of the largest limb manufacturers in the country will employ only users; the Association of Limb Manufacturers of America operates an employment bureau to which customers seeking new jobs are commonly referred ...

"Not to be outdone, wearers of artificial limbs have their own organization, the Fraternity of the Wooden Leg, with its own magazine, Courage. The FWL was founded in 1940, specifically to promote state and federal legislation seeking to create funds for the purchase of artificial limbs for indigent patients, and generally to provide assistance, counsel and encouragement for amputated cases.

"Limb manufacture got its first great impetus in modern times shortly after the World War, when the British Ministry of Pensions found itself with 41,000 amputees whom it was obliged to furnish with artificial limbs for the rest of their lives. The Ministry got busy and established artificial limb centers at several of the big military hospitals, where they were still issuing limbs at the rate of some 4,000 a year as recently as 1939. ...Experiments by the Ministry during the first years after the war were a factor in the development of metal limbs...

"Most laymen believe that the longer the stump the more adaptable it should be to the use of an artificial limb. For a long time, a similar feeling on the part of surgeons and an understandable desire to preserve as much as possible of the natural arm or leg created difficult problems for the limb makers, who recognize an ideal stump as one which is long enough to provide ample leverage for the artificial limb and short enough to avoid the mechanical difficulties which develop when the end of the stump extends too close to the next joint. ... Closer cooperation between surgeon and limb maker is now possible through the formation of a group of consultants representing the ALMA and the Council on Physical Therapy of the American Medical Association. The group has recently published a series of articles to be included in a comprehensive 'Handbook on Amputations,' recommending that the surgeon consult with a limb maker whenever possible before amputation, and, among other things, pointing out the harm that is done the patient by excessive sympathy and undue delay between the amputation and the introduction of prosthesis.

"Limb making today is a nice combination of mass production economy and the efficiency of individual craftsmen. The modern metal limb consists chiefly of two parts: the socket, which must be molded by the craftsman to fit the individual stump, with proper allowance for later adjustments required by stump shrinkage; and the limb itself, known to the trade as a setup, which includes a collar into which the socket is riveted and the necessary devices for operation and control. Set-ups are produced in quantity from dies in several standard sizes and lengths which require only minor alteration to suit the individual case. A few big setup manufacturers supply scores of small limb shops which employ from one to as many as twenty craftsmen.

"There is nothing in the record of medical and mechanical science to surpass the fact that thousands of patients readily achieve the splendid psychologic balance of a well-known limb manufacturer, himself a user for more than forty years, who says, 'We are not cripples who can walk on two legs! ' "

134. Correlation of occupational therapy with community health education. Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation, June, 1941. Vol. 20, No. 3, pg. 189.

This article is composed of a series of papers read at a meeting of the Connecticut Occupational Therapy Society in May, 1940. Among these are papers by Mrs. Edmund L. Holland on the convalescent cottages of the Children's Village in Hartford; by Mrs. Oren Parker on the Crippled Children's Workshop in Bridgeport; by Mildred Aslin on the homebound service of the Hartford Hospital; by Viola L. Jones on the Community Rehabilitation Workshop of Hartford; and by Edward P. Chester on the Connecticut State Vocational Rehabilitation Service.

135. Essex County Sheltered Workroom for Aiding the Physically Handicapped, The. Essex County Sheltered Workroom, Inc., 261 Washington St., Orange, New Jersey. Received July 1941. 12 pp.

Nine pictures, with brief captions, explain the activities and purposes of this sheltered workshop.

136. Davis, Maxine, Good Housekeeping home chart for infantile paralysis. Good Housekeeping, August, 1941. Vol. 113, No. 2, pg. 40.

Gives information, in the form of boxed questions and answers, on the cause, spread, symptoms, treatment, and prevention of poliomyelitis, and on the available sources of financial aid for its victims. Written for parents.

137. Denman, G. E. and Kreuter, N. C. Green Bay devotes special attention to special departments. The American School Board Journal, July, 1941. Vol. 103, No. 1, pg. 29.

Describes the various special divisions of the Green Bay, Wisconsin, city school system. Among these is the Howe Orthopedic School. The article tells of its building and equipment, administration policies and personnel. Several pictures of the building and its occupants are included.

138. Hall, Grace Igo. Does your child have heart disease? Hygeia, July 1941. Vol. 19, No. 7, pg. 539.

An article for parents and laymen describing rheumatic fever in children, and giving general principles for the care of the cardiac child.

139. Hurt, Sue, O.T.R. Occupational Therapy with orthopedic and surgical conditions. Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation, June 1941. Vol. 20, No. 3, pg. 149.

An article for occupational therapists, explaining the principles of treating orthopedic patients, with especial attention to poliomyelitis and cerebral palsy patients.

140. Iowa's "school in a box." School Management, June, 1941, pg. 298. Vol 10, no. 10

A brief article describing the program of education of shut-in children by telephone which has recently been inaugurated in around 15 Iowa city school systems. The child hears everything that is said in the classroom, and makes his recitation to the teacher and class by telephone.

141. Larrick, Nancy Gray. X-Ray Clinic in Winchester. Virginia Journal of Education. June, 1941. Vol. 34, No. 9, pg. 371.

Wholesale X-ray examination of school children in a Virginia city led to the discovery, not only of previously unsuspected cases of tuberculosis, but also of children with unsuspected scoliosis and cardiac conditions. Arrangements were made to refer some of these cases to the crippled children's services.

142. Martens, Elise H. State Supervisory Programs for the Education of Exceptional Children. U. S. Office of Education, Bulletin 1940, No. 6. Monograph No. 10, Studies of State Departments of Education. 1941. 92 pp. For sale by Supt. of Documents, Washington, D. C., 25¢.

This is a report on the organization and activities of the supervisory personnel for exceptional children in those 16 states which in 1939, when this study was conducted, had supervisory programs for the education of exceptional children in their respective state education departments.

The report considers the types of legislation under which such programs operate; the number, professions, and titles of the personnel; the types of children served; the different organization patterns; and the standards for special education set up in the various states.

Brief descriptions are given of the state program of special education in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

143. National Nutrition Conference, The. Public Health Reports, June 13, 1941. Vol. 56, No. 24, pg. 1233.

A report on the addresses delivered to the President's National Nutrition Conference for Defense and of the recommendations which it made for the attack on malnutrition. Authoritative statements are made throughout on the importance of nutrition in the maintenance of health and the prevention of disease.

The Conference, in its recommendations, urged twelve lines of attack upon the problem. Among these are the determination of a good diet, both in terms of calories, vitamins, etc., and in terms of everyday foods; research; education of the medical, education, and social professions in the newer knowledge of nutrition and its practical application; public education and mobilization; attack upon problems of poverty which cause much malnutrition; utilization of effective new distribution techniques, such as stamp plans and free school lunches, and improvement of ordinary distribution methods; increasing production of the foods needed in more abundance; and enrichment of certain staple food products widely used which are deficient in nutritional value, such as white flour and bread. In its recommendations it states:

"These broad recommendations are made as the basis for a national nutrition policy and an action program that can reach down to every community, and if possible every individual, in the land on the present emergency. But the Conference also wishes to put on record its belief that such a policy and program have implications that go beyond the present emergency."

144. Report of Services for Crippled Children in the State of Indiana as Administered by the Division of Services for Crippled Children, 1936-1940, A. Indiana State Dept. of Public Welfare, 141 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis. 1941. 25 pp.

Besides the usual statistics, charts, and data found in reports of crippled children's services, this pamphlet contains a history and explanation of

Indiana's legislation and a report on the cerebral palsy project at the state hospital, The James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children in Indianapolis, where nearly 550 different children had already received training.

145. Rogers, James Frederick, M.D. School Hygiene and Physical Education. Volume I, Chapter VI, of "Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1938-40." U.S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington. 1941. 27pp. For sale by Supt. of Documents, Washington, D. C. 5¢.

Discusses fundamentals in school hygiene, health conditions in the schools, health and safety instruction, physical education, and provision for health services in the schools.

146. Services for Crippled Children Under the Social Security Act - Development of Program, 1936-39. Children's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau Publication 258, 1941. 95 pp. 15¢.

This publication deals with the development of the Federal-State program for crippled children under the Social Security Act as passed in 1935, before additional funds became available as a result of the 1939 amendments.

In the first part of this booklet statistical information, recommendations, and reports of trends are given on the organization of state agencies, registration, admission procedure and policies, conducting clinics, providing services for children not in need of hospitalization, hospitalization, aftercare; and quality of service. This is followed by a statistical analysis of the known cases by age, sex, race, geographical location, diagnosis, ratio to normal children, etc.

A brief report is given of the progress of each state program during the period of time covered by the publication. The appendix includes a copy of the section of the amended Social Security Act which relates to crippled children (Title V, Part II.)

"Continued emphasis is needed in all phases of the program on improvement of the quality of care, including (1) direction by physicians for all State crippled children's programs, preferably by physicians who have had pediatric and public-health training and experience; (2) development of techniques and procedure for periodic review of quality of care; (3) medical supervision by qualified pediatricians in clinics, hospitals, convalescent and foster homes, and, where possible, the child's own home; (4) improvement in the method of prescribing and supervising physical-therapy services; (5) further training for professional personnel on State and local staffs; and (6) instruction of local practicing physicians in the early recognition and prevention of crippling conditions.

"More provisions should be made for service for types of crippling other than orthopedic and plastic conditions and for children of migratory families and minority groups.

"Improvement in clinic service is needed to provide for reexamination as well as initial diagnosis; more effective follow-up or recommendations for treatment; more effective coordination of State and local services at diagnostic clinics; extension of the principle of planned conferences of professional personnel on an individual-case basis; and more attention to arrangement for parents to discuss the child's condition with the orthopedic surgeons or the clinic physicians or other clinic personnel so that the parents will understand what is needed for the child.

"Improvement is needed in hospital and convalescent-home standards, with particular reference to the provision of more adequate medical supervision of crippled children in the hospital by qualified pediatricians; facilities for the isolation of children on admission to institutions and of those who develop contagious diseases during their sojourn and for the prescription and supervision of physical-therapy services.

"Universal adoption by the States of standard birth certificates that include provisions for reporting birth injuries and congenital abnormalities is needed. Provision should be made for the reporting of acute rheumatic fever by physicians and for more effective use of public-health reports now required on meningitis, bone tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, and other infectious diseases that lead to crippling.

"Studies of intake and discharge policies and court-commitment procedures are needed; of standards for convalescent and foster homes and sanatoria; of appliances; of the cost of hospital and institutional care; of services provided for crippled children by local health and welfare workers; and of the effect of low standards of public assistance on services provided for crippled children."

147. Trauma and strain in relation to poliomyelitis. (Editorial) The Journal of the American Medical Association, May 31, 1941. Vol. 116, No. 22, pg. 2506.

148. Walburn, Nancy. Britain's American Hospital. Hygeia, July, 1941. Vol. 19, No. 7, pg. 532.

The story of the war-relief hospital on the outskirts of London which is financed by American contributions and staffed by American specialists in orthopedics. Dr. Philip D. Wilson of New York City was the first Surgeon-in-Chief of this hospital, and Dr. Wallace H. Cole of St. Paul is his successor.

149. Whitley, S. H. Society for Crippled Children. The Texas Outlook, July, 1941. Vol. 25, No. 7, pg. 7.

An article explaining to the teachers of a state, the need for the state society for crippled children and the purposes and accomplishments of that society.

Periodicals

The American School Board Journal, 540 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee. Monthly. \$3 year; 35¢ copy.

The Child, Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Monthly. \$1 year; 10¢ copy.

Good Housekeeping, 57th St. at 8th Ave., New York. Monthly. \$2.50 year; 25¢ copy.

Hygeia, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago. Monthly. \$2.50 year; 25¢ copy.

The Journal of the American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago. Weekly. \$8 year.

Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation, Williams & Wilkins Co., Mt. Royal and Guilford Aves., Baltimore. Bimonthly. \$5 year; \$1 copy.

Public Health Reports, Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Weekly. \$2.50 year; 5¢ copy.

School Management, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York. Monthly. \$1 year; 20¢ copy.

The Texas Outlook, 410 E. Weatherford St., Fort Worth. Monthly. \$2 year; 20¢ copy.

Virginia Journal of Education, 401 N. 9th St., Richmond. Monthly, except July, August, and September. \$1.50 year; 25¢ copy.

distributed with the July, 1941 BULLETIN ON CURRENT LITERATURE

Bureau of Information, National Society for Crippled Children, Inc., Elyria, Ohio.

A LIST OF BOOKS

Acquired from December, 1940, to July, 1941*

Individuals affiliated with an institution or agency having Institutional Membership in the National Society, or with an affiliated state or local society for crippled children, may borrow books free of charge. Others pay a fee of 25¢ for a loan of from one to four books.

- Adler, Alexandra. Guiding Human Misfits. 1938.
Anderson, Roy N. The Disabled Man and His Vocational Adjustment. 1932.
Bannerman, G. W. A Guide Book in Safety Education. 1937.
Baruch, Dorothy Walter. Parents and Children Go to School. 1939.
Bloor, Charles P. A Different Story in the History of Life. 1933.
Boas, Ernst P. The Unseen Plague, Chronic Diseases. 1940.
Carlson, Earl R. Born That Way. 1941.
Hospitals and Child Health. (Publication of White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.) 1932.
Hunt, Sarah and Cain, Ethel. Games the World Around. 1941.
Infantile Paralysis. (National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.) 1941.
Lewin, Philip. Orthopedics for Nurses. (Revised edition.) 1940-41.
Mills, Alden B. Hospital Public Relations. 1939.
Parkhill, Martha and Spaeth, Dorothy. It's Fun to Make Things. 1941.
Pintner, Rudolf; Eisenson, John and Stanton, Mildred. The Psychology of the Physically Handicapped. 1941.
Public Administration Organizations - A Directory, 1938-1939. 1940.
Queen, Stuart Alfred and Gruener, Jennette Rowe. Social Pathology. 1940.
Smith, Anne Marie. Play for Convalescent Children. 1941.
Social Work Year Book, 1941. Kurtz, Russell H. (Editor)
Stoddard, Clara B. Sounds for Little Folks, Speech Improvement, Speech Correction. 1940.
Watson, William R. I Give You Yesterday. 1941.

THESES

(No loan fee charged - borrower pays transportation via Railway Express. Students doing research in this field are requested to send copies of their theses.)

- Berry, Edna L. Convalescent care of crippled children hospitalized in the Los Angeles Area. University of Southern California. Masters'. 1941.
Buck, Muriol Sproat. Speech therapy for children with congenital cerebral palsy. University of Washington. Masters'. 1938.
Cotton, Carol Blanche. Study of reactions of spastic children to certain test situations, A. University of Chicago. Doctors'. 1939.
Hickox, Louisa S. An appraisal of educational provisions for the crippled child in Berkeley, Oakland, and San Francisco, California, on the basis of findings and recommendations of the White House Conference. University of California. Masters'. 1934.
Parkill, Adelaide. An investigation of the possibilities of developing an educational summer camp for physically handicapped children. University of Southern California. Masters'. 1937.
Sheridan, Jennie A. Principles governing the education of crippled children. University of Chicago. Masters'. 1940.
Wallace, Cora J. Educational opportunities for crippled children in England, France, Germany, and the United States. University of Cincinnati. Masters'. 1933.
Wurzel, Lillian. Development of state services for crippled children in California, The. University of Chicago. Masters'. 1940.

*This list is supplementary to the list of available books issued in December, 1940.